The Die Is Cast and Asia's Billion Will See It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone Of the Construction of Greater East Asia!

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JAPAN TO PLACE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT

Historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations Comes to Brilliantly Successful End On Saturday Afternoon

ATMOSPHERE OF FRIENDLINESS

The historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations came to a brilliantly successful end on Saturday afternoon at 3:17 p.m. after a two-day session.

That success was reflected in the Joint Declaration approved unanimously by the Representatives of the six participating independent countries on Saturday afternoon, by which these countries pledged to cooperate toward prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion and in constructing Greater East Asia.

The second day session began at 10 a.m. Saturday at the conference hall in the Diet Building with all the Representatives, Associates, and Observers from the nations of Greater East Asia attending.

Tojo Looks Happy

First to arrive at the Diet Building was Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, who rode up to the entrance in his car at 8:42 a.m. The dynamic Prime Minister of Japan looked happy and at the same time, facing the important schedule for the day, determined.

Next to reach the conference grounds was Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, who walked up the steps of the building at 9:12 a.m. Close on his heels came President Wang Ching-wei of China, the Chinese Representative, accompanied by his secretary. Cheerful, President Wang nodded a greeting to the doorman as he walked briskly into the building.

Following them in quick succession arrived the Representatives of Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, and Burma, and with the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Observer at the Assembly, at 9:31 a.m. everybody had gathered in the friendly atmosphere of the ante-chamber.

Souvenir Picture Taken

After a short rest, the Representatives, Associates, and Observers moved out to the steps of the Diet Building to have their picture taken, to record for posterity this first great Assembly held since the beginning of Greater East-Asiatic history. Already knowing each other well the Representatives, Associates and Observers were enwrapped in an atmosphere of warm, complete friendship and the scene showed fully the actualization of the common prosperity and well-being of Greater East Asia. Those gathered silently seemed to say, "Let us build Greater East Asia with our hands."

The memorable photograph, having been taken at 9:40 a.m., those assembled once again returned to their rooms. There, they read the newspapers disclosing the tremendous war results scored in the Bougainville area and Rabaul, and seemed appreciative of the surging fighting power of the Japanese Forces.

The session itself on this second day was opened at 10 a.m., as it was on the day before. It began with a proposal being made by Prime Minister General Tojo, the Japanese Representative. After an earnest exchange of opinions among the Representatives, a recess was called at 11:50 a.m.

Joint Declaration Approved

With the recess being ended at 12:40 p.m. Prime Minister General Tojo rose at 12:45 p.m. and reread to the Assembly the draft of the Joint Declaration, which was welcomed with great applause. He then asked the Representatives to stand if they approved the draft, to which request the Representatives of the six nations stood up as one man, accompanied by surging waves of thunderous applause. The time was 12:55 p.m.

Flashlights popped and newsreel cameramen ground away to record for the eyes of all future generations to come this epochal and glorious moment of Asia, this united will of the one billion people of Greater East Asia. The Joint Declaration, carrying in it the supreme faith of the peoples of Greater East Asia for world peace, was immediately announced by the Assembly secretariat.

After the unanimous adoption of the historic Joint Declaration, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State of Burma, rose to give an inspiring address in reference to Indian problems.

Tracing the history of British oppression on India and Burma, the Burmese Chief Executive, with his brilliant eloquence, emphasized that "without India's freedom, there can be no freedom for Asia." Himself being a man who had experienced the cruel oppression by the British, Head of State Ba Maw's address was marked by warm sympathy toward the oppressed masses of India and by his firm determination to drive out Anglo American influences completely from the region of East Asia.

Bose Speaks

The Burmese representative was followed by Mr. Bose, who also expressed his staunch resolve never to lay down arms before India is India's own.

The conferences reached its highest pitch as all the Representatives of the six participating nations and the attendants listened intentively to the stirring address of the energetic Indian leader.

After the 30-minute speech by Mr. Bose and its Chinese and English translation, Prime Minister Tojo rose to proclaim Japan's readiness to place the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Group under the jurisdiction of the Azad Hind Government. The statement made a profound impression on the whole assembly.

Prime Minister Tojo then delivered another brief message in the capacity of the Representative of Japan in the Assembly, expressing his thanks to the Representatives and Associates of the participating nations as well as the Observers for their full cooperation in the proceedings of the Assembly.

He was responded to by President Wang Ching-wei, Chinese Representative, who on behalf of all the Representatives and Associates attending the function, expressed congratulation on the successful conclusion of the historic conference.

Prime Minister rose again to declare the adjournment of the conference and, thus, the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations came to a brilliantly successful end at 3:17 p.m.

Dignitaries Attend

Witnessing the memorable session marking the start of a new epoch in Greater East Asia were Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister; Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council; Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President of the Privy Council; Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis; Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff; Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff; the various Ministers of State; Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki and other former Prime Ministers; General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; German Ambassador Heinrich G. Stahmer; Hungarian Minister Nicholas de Vegh; Bulgarian Minister Yanco Peyeff; Rumanian Charge d'Affaires Colonel Nicolas Radulescu; Spanish Minister Santiago Mendez de Vigo; Danish Minister Lars P. Tillitse; Finnish Minister Dr. Charles Gustave Idman; Protector of the Italian Interests in Japan Colonel Omero Principini; and other distinguished personages.

Teia Maru at Manila

Domei

MANILA, November 6.—The Teia Maru, second exchange ship boarded by 1,517 entered Manila Bay early on Saturday morning and after passing by Corregidor the ship anchored alongside the pier. Some 200 repatriates went on sightseeing in the afternoon.

Seymour Leaves Chungking

Domei

LISBON, November 5.—Sir Horace James Seymour, British Ambassador to Chungking and Ellaine Wood, member of the House of Commons left Chungking for London via India, according to Chungking reports.

Historic Joint Declaration Adopted

The historical moment when the leaders of the six Asiatic nations, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, President Wang Ching-wei, Prince Wan Waithayakon, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, President Jose P. Laurel and Prime Minister and Head of State Ba Maw, stood up as one in support of the Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations at its second day session on Saturday.

Japanese Start New Drive Against Chungking Forces

Offensive Launched by Our Units on November 2 in Sixth War Zone West of Lake Tungting—Advance Made at Every Point

Japanese Units in the Central China area started operations against the Chungking forces in the Sixth War Zone west of Lake Tungting on November 2, and are advancing, breaking through enemy positions at every point, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Saturday.

The Imperial Headquarters' Communique follows:

"Japanese Units in the Central China area on November 2 started an offensive operation against Chungking forces in the Sixth War Zone west of Lake Tungting and are marching onward, breaking through enemy positions at every point."

465 Bodies Abandoned

Domei

SHIHMEN, November 6.—Four hundred and fifty-six bodies left behind by the enemy and 538 enemy troops taken prisoner are among the war results obtained by our X X Unit between October 10 and 31 in the autumn offensive launched on September 17 against the Chungking Communist army. The war results, in detail, follow:

Number of engagements	18
Enemy troops engaged	5,340
Bodies left behind by the enemy	456
War prisoners	538
Enemy installations destroyed	225
War trophies:	
Trench mortars	4
Light machine-guns	2
Rifles	219
Rifles bullets	4,306
Grenade throwers	2
Grenade rifles	16
Automatic rifles	5
Revolvers	45
Bayonets	92
Guns of European make	453
Grenades	2,536
Land mines	585
Shovels and ploughs	1,007
Wireless set	1
Uniforms	2,283

Chiang Troops Crushed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTH CHINA, November 4.—Japanese patrol units in Shansi Province are crushing the Chiang troops operating furtively in the north and south of the Province. The Chiang troops had been moving stealthily between the Japanese clean-up drives. The following results were obtained from October 1 till 20:

Bodies left abandoned:	108
Prisoners:	81
Captured:	
Light machine-guns	3
Rifles	62
Revolvers	34
Numerous others.	

U.S. CASUALTIES BIG IN MEDITERRANEAN

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 4.—Regarding the casualties suffered by the American forces in the course of the Mediterranean campaign during the period between November 7, 1942, which marked the landing of American troops on North Africa, and October 29 of this year, United States Secretary of War, Colonel Henry L. Stimson declared today that the United States forces sustained 5,539 dead, 17,621 wounded, and 7,966 missing, making a total of 31,126. Those who are missing are understood to have been taken prisoners by the German forces.

It is further reported that the casualties suffered by the British forces are greater than those of the American troops and those of the French puppet regime less than the aggregate number of the American and British casualties. The total loss of the anti-Axis forces is calculated as at 100,000 troops.

5 ENEMY AIRCRAFT HIT NEAR HONGKONG

Domei

CANTON, November 4.—Two enemy P-40's were shot down, while two others and one B-24 were dealt effectively by Japanese Airmen in a combat in the vicinity of Hongkong yesterday.

An enemy fighter-bomber formation of 21 B-24's and 10-odd P-40's, with intention of attempting a bombing raid on Hongkong, appeared over Canton at about 14:45 o'clock that day. Japanese Wild Eagles immediately intercepted the raiders over Bocca Tigris and in the north of Hongkong and gave them fierce battle. Completely taken aback, the enemy fled in utter disorder without dropping a single bomb.

The enemy, however, had the temerity to make a second attempt. Japanese fighter formation dealt him furious attacks and repulsed his attempt after downing two P-40's.

Bose Voices Determination Of Indians Before Conclave

Tells Assembly Countrymen in E. Asia Will March Forward to Victory With Consciousness of Backing of Nations of Asia

Voicing his unshakable determination to march forward in the struggle to free India from the shackles of Anglo-American imperialism till the bitter end, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India affirmed on Saturday before the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, which he attended as observer, that the Indians in East Asia will go to war against their sworn enemy with the consciousness that behind them stands not only the invincible might of Japan but also the united will and grim determination of the emancipated nations of East Asia.

Speaking of the momentous nature of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, Mr. Bose contrasted it with the various international conferences and congresses that have been held in the world during the last one hundred years, and pointed out that unlike all of them, the present assembly was not one for dividing the spoils of war among the conquerors nor for hatching a conspiracy to victimize some weak Power, but one which has met for creating a new order based on justice, mutual recognition of national sovereignty, reciprocity in international relations and mutual aid and assistance.

After emphasizing the importance of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region for not only Asia but for large portions of Africa as well, Mr. Bose thanked Japan for the remarkable assistance she has always given the Indians and pledged that the Indians shall not fail her in this crisis.

The following is the text of Mr. Bose's speech:

Your Excellency, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, allow me to express my warmest thanks for the honor and the favor shown to me and to my colleagues in allowing us to attend this historic Assembly as observer. I am particularly grateful to Your Excellencies for the sympathy that you have expressed so generously in your speeches and also for the assurance of cooperation and support that you have given us for the future. I want further to express my profound thanks for the Resolution moved by His Excellency the Representative for Burma which has been so heartily and unanimously adopted by the House. This Resolution, I assure you, Your Excellency, will travel far beyond the walls of this stately mansion and will bring hope, encouragement and inspiration to millions and millions of my countrymen groaning under the heel of British oppression, while it will also strike terror in the hearts of all those who have a guilty conscience.

I am sure that we of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and all those under the leadership of our Government will launch the last struggle against Anglo-American imperialism and will now go to war against the sworn enemy with the consciousness that behind us stands not only the invincible might of Nippon but also the united will and grim determination of the emancipated nations of East Asia.

Your Excellency, as I was sitting, listening to the proceedings of this august Assembly yesterday and today, the panorama of the world's history passed before my mind's eye. My thoughts went back to the many international congresses and conferences held during the last 100 years and more. My thoughts went back to the Congress of Vienna in 1815 after the downfall of the Napoleonic Empire, to the Congress of Paris in 1856 after the Crimean War, to the Congress of Berlin in 1878 after the Russo-Turkish War in the Balkans, to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 at the end of the last World War, to the Washington Conference in 1921 for ensuring Anglo-American domination of the Pacific and the Far East, and to the Locarno Conference held in 1925 for ingeniously binding the hands of the German people once and for all. My thoughts also went back to the Assembly of the League of Nations, that League of Nations along whose corridors and lobbies I spent many a day knocking at one door after another in the vain attempt to obtain a hearing for the case of Indian freedom.

And as I sat listening to the proceedings of this historic Assembly, I began to wonder what the difference was between this Assembly and similar assemblies that the world's history has witnessed in bygone days.

Your Excellency: This is not a conference for dividing the spoils among the conquerors. This is not a conference for hatching a conspiracy to victimize a weak power, nor is it a conference for trying to defraud a weak neighbour. This is an assembly of liberated nations, an

(Continued on Page 3)

Transfer of Indian Territory Now Under Occupation by Imperial Forces Will Be Made Shortly, Tojo Tells Assembly

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT LAUDED

Japan's intention shortly to place under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are now under the occupation of the Imperial Forces was declared by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chairman of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, in the course of the second and concluding day's session of the Assembly on Saturday afternoon.

The declaration was made by the Prime Minister after the stirring speech delivered at 1:40 p.m. by Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Prime Minister Tojo declared that it was highly gratifying that the Indian people under the Provisional Government of Free India are striving hard for the attainment of India's freedom, independence and prosperity which are the long cherished desires of the 400,000,000 people of India. This he said, is a matter for genuine congratulation "not only for India but also for the whole of Greater East Asia."

Pledges Japan's Aid

The Prime Minister declared that the Imperial Government is eager to give India every possible aid to free her from the Anglo-American yoke and for the attainment of her long cherished ambitions, as has been clarified in repeated statements that have been hitherto issued.

In view of the fact that the foundation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been increasingly solidified, the Prime Minister said, and that the Indian patriots under the same Government are more than ever firmly determined to accomplish their aims with unity further consolidated among them, he wished to take the occasion to declare that the Imperial Government of Japan is ready to place the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indian territory now under Japanese occupation, under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in the near future.

Assuring that Japan will further strengthen her resolution to extend all-out support for Indian independence, the Prime Minister stated that she hopes that the Indians will rise to realize their ambitions.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Tojo declared that he was confident that other East Asiatic countries which are giving full support for India's independence will in concert with Japan extend more forceful help to India for the attainment of her freedom.

Tojo's Closing Address

Prime Minister Tojo's address, closing the epoch making Assembly, given shortly before 3 p.m. follows:

During the past two days, Your Excellencies, the Representatives of the nations participating in the Assembly, have deliberated upon the proposals laid before you with the utmost sincerity and in an atmosphere that has been marked by liveliness and cordiality. In the comparatively brief time at your disposal, you have frankly and forcefully presented the lofty views and aims of your respective governments. This has indeed been a most inspiring gathering, witnessed for the first time in the history of East Asia and, I dare say, in the history of mankind. It is therefore only natural that the attentions of the whole world should be focussed on this Assembly. This, I should say, constitutes the first achievement of the Assembly.

Through our frank exchange of views, I am sure that you have had an opportunity to confirm, each for yourself, the very happy fact that the attitudes of our various countries toward the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia, and consequently their aspirations and enthusiasm for the firm establishment of world peace, are at bottom identical. I am confident that our countries, now more fortified than ever by mutual trust and friendship and by mutual aid and reliance, will henceforth go forward toward the fulfilment of their common ideal and their common mission. This is the second achievement of this Assembly.

The third and specially important achievement lies, needless to say, in the adoption of the Joint Declaration as the result of a complete agreement of views on the part of the governments represented here. This Joint Declaration is, indeed, a Magna Charta, setting forth to the world in a concise and powerful manner the common concepts of the various countries of Greater East Asia concerning war and the establishment of peace. A new chapter has been written in the history of mankind.

Blow to Enemy

I rejoice that by this Declaration the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia are given anew a clear statement of their common aims. I believe that they will redouble their efforts and cooperate with fresh zeal to attain those aims. And I believe that the nations and peoples of the world who share similar ideals and aspirations will admire and sympathize with the efforts of the East-Asiatic nations both in war and in construction, and will deepen their understanding of the concept which underlies the construction of Greater East Asia. It is certain that by the issuance of our Joint Declaration the war aims of our enemy are bound to become all the more vague and confused.

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations is about to adjourn after having thus achieved, more than fully, the objectives it had set before itself. This success, which is a source of satisfaction to us all, has been rendered possible by the diligence and cooperation of Your Excellencies, the representatives of the participating nations, and by the enthusiasm of your peoples toward the Assembly. As one who, through your gracious nomination, has served as chairman, I wish to express my profound respects and sincere gratitude.

In conclusion, I wish to add a few words on behalf of my Government. We have invited Your Excellencies, extremely pressed though you are by affairs of state in this time of war, but we have not been able to do as much as we had wished, in arranging this Assembly Hall and in preparing the order of the proceedings, especially the order of the addresses. For all these shortcomings, we wish to ask your magnanimous forgiveness.

The Assembly is adjourned.

ASIA'S FOUNDATIONS LAID BY ASSEMBLY

Holding of Greater East Asia Congress in Tokyo Marks Another Step to Victory

Domei

MANILA, November 6.—Under the caption, "Asia's Family Gathering," the Tribune editorially declared, "The convocation of the first Greater East Asia Assembly in Tokyo marks another definite stage in the progress of Asiatic races toward their common objective, the establishment of peace and prosperity in all Asian lands where each nation shall have its own and proper place."

The Tribune said that the gathering of members of the Asian family of nations will bring together for the first time, all independent and free nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Japan, the Republic of China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, Burma, our Philippines and Free India will sit together for candid and free discussions on how to facilitate the smooth prosecution of the war against the Anglo-Saxons and to accelerate consolidation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere on an enduring basis," the Tribune added.

The paper asserted that, "We are confident that our President as well as representatives will represent our nation well, and contribute the Philippines' share toward the attainment of the objectives of the conclave.

"We look with great expectations to results of the epoch-making conference," the Tribune concluded.

MORE PLANES TO WIN WAR ARE PROMISED

Vice-Admiral Onishi of Munitions Ministry Sees Rising Aircraft Output

With shining battle results being scored on the waters off Bougainville Island, Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi, Director of the General Affairs Division of the General Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, on Saturday promised that more and more fighting aircraft would be produced, states Domei. The astounding Bougainville results, coming as it did, immediately upon the heels of the birth of the Munitions Ministry is being taken by the people as symbolizing the powerful future of the new Ministry.

Interviewed by the press, Vice-Admiral Onishi declared as follows: "The production of aircraft for both the Army and Navy is rising rapidly and it is no mistake to suppose that this fact constituted a distant reason for the tremendous battle results scored in the Bougainville area.

"We are working to keep this rising production curve from falling, but the people must know what a great matter of joy it is that Army-Navy cooperation is so very solid. This applies to the latest results accomplished in the Bougainville area. It is no exaggeration to say that the close Army-Navy cooperation, rather than the number of planes, brought about these scintillating results.

"One of the basic reasons for the German defeat in the last World War was the fact that its army and navy lacked complete understanding of each other. The General Affairs Bureau feels a great significance in directing all its efforts for the increase of the composite fighting power, standing on the requirements of the nation as an armament organ for the common coexistence of the Army and Navy.

"We do not make slight of quantity. 'Pit quantity against quantity' is a wise saying at this time. We must send as many planes as possible and as early as possible, to the front. The enemy is desperate. The Americans consider war a type of sport, and just as they consider it an honor to die from injuries in a football match, there are a considerable number of courageous Americans who think it an honor to be killed in the sport of war.

"Most of the airmen who move out to the Solomons area at the present are said to be students. Among these American students, there is much of this hero-consciousness and they have courage, although fundamentally different from the courage of the Japanese soldiers. Nevertheless, there is no difference in fighting staking one's life, so we too must expect considerable sacrifices.

"And what is most necessary are airplanes. We will hurtle forward for the increased production of aircraft. All of us, from the Minister down, promise that we will absolutely fulfill the demands of the nation and the hopes of the people."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 5, 1943

On both sides of Kerch embittered fighting at the Soviet landing points is in progress. The German navy sank three Soviet gunboats and two landing vessels. One Soviet motor torpedo-boat and several landing vessels were badly damaged. A number of Soviet tanks was destroyed yesterday when the enemy made futile attacks against the northern approaches to the Crimean peninsula. A Rumanian panzer company particularly distinguished itself in the course of the fighting for extraordinary bravery. On the lower Dnieper, the Soviets launched futile attacks against our bridgeheads. Minor enemy forces which had succeeded in crossing the river were wiped out. In the big Dnieper bend south and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, strong enemy attempts at breaking through were repelled by the stubborn resistance of our troops. The German forces threw the enemy back in counter-thrusts. Out of forty attacking tanks in one sector 23 were destroyed.

At Kiev and north of Kiev, the Soviets continued their attacks, supported by tanks, and managed to make some local dents in the German lines. Heavy fighting for these dents is still in progress. In the sector sough of Velikie Luki, where observation is difficult, embittered fighting is also being continued. At this point 32 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

An attempt made by enemy aircraft formations to attack a German convoy in Arctic waters was frustrated by German fighter and destroyer plane formations. Altogether 16 Soviet planes were shot down without losses to ourselves.

At the southern Italian front heavy fighting has begun with the enemy divisions which launched attacks on both sides of the Volturno. In the eastern sector the enemy renewed his futile attacks and suffered heavy losses. Fighting is still in progress south of Istoni. In this sector more than 30 enemy tanks were destroyed during the last few days. German coastal defences prevented the enemy from landing in the area of Istonia and Pescara. One enemy motor torpedo-boat was sunk.

Minor British bomber formations last night attacked the Danish coastal regions as well as western Germany. They dropped bombs causing some damage to buildings. Nine enemy bombers were downed. German bomber formations in the night preceding November 5th attacked targets in the city of London.

Amazing Results Scored:

BOUGAINVILLE AIR BATTLE

Nippon Force of Only 14 Torpedo-Planes and 4 Patrol Planes Obtains Brilliant Results of Sinking 2 Carriers, 4 Cruisers

The Japanese in the amazing action off Bougainville Friday evening attacked a powerful enemy fleet of two aircraft carriers, four cruisers and five destroyers in a force of only 14 torpedo-planes accompanied by four patrol planes. These super-aces of the Navy sank two aircraft carriers and four cruisers, (one of them perhaps a large destroyer) and suffered the loss of only three planes, that have not yet returned. This brilliant encounter has been designated as the Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island.

Following the Battle off Bougainville Island of November 1 and the virtual annihilation of the enemy air forces over Rabaul on the following day, four scouting planes of the Imperial Navy espied a powerful mobile force of the enemy steaming northward on the sea midway south of Bougainville and Woodlark Islands on Friday.

The enemy consisted of two aircraft cariers, four cruisers and five destroyers. On receipt of the report, 14 torpedo-planes of the Navy, hooking on their torpedoes, took off from their base in Rabaul, accompanied by four patrol planes. It was exactly 5:15 p.m. when the attack of supreme daring was launched. Just 30 minutes after sundown, the surface of the sea was shrouded in a thin veil of dusk and the time was ideal for such an action.

Gone in 2 Minutes

Torpedoes were aimed at one of the enemy aircraft carriers, a large vessel of the Island type. They hit the huge hull amidships and caused a tremendous explosion. In no more than two minutes the ship disappeared from the surface. The other aircraft carrier, a medium-sized vessel of a new type, caught fire after being hit and also went down. Two large-sized cruisers that were directly escorting the aircraft carriers were disposed of in the same way and two others, one of them perhaps a large-sized destroyer, were also sunk forthwith. Of a fleet of 11 warships, six of them, constituting the bulk, had been sent to the bottom.

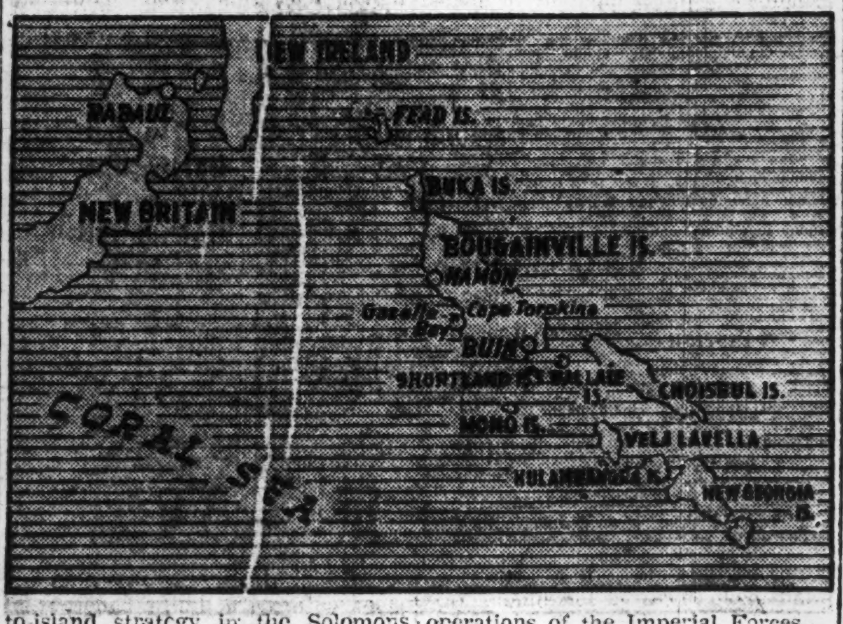
In this engagement, we suffered a loss of three planes, that have not yet returned, a precious sacrifice to one of the most brilliant victories in the annals of naval warfare.

The Solomons area had been a theater of death struggle between Japan and the United States since August last year. With each engagement the struggle has taken on a grimmer aspect. With the enemy landing on Rendova Island on June 30 this year the decisive war has entered a new phase, the Americans taking to a counter-offensive from base to base.

Of late, the enemy, planning to effect a rapid development of the counter-offensive, have mobilized a powerful air force to concentrate their attacks on Rabaul and our other important strategic bases in the South Pacific. The Japanese have been watching the enemy movements in accordance with a strategic plan of consummate astuteness.

Japanese Start Action

Finally on November 1 the Japanese struck. In the Battle off Bougainville Island on November 1 and the air battle over Rabaul, the determined enemy counter-offensive has been shattered. Persisting in their attempts, however, they dispatched a powerful mobile force with aircraft carriers as the mainstay to launch a new attack northward between Bougainville and Woodlark Island. That the enemy should have at last attempted to engage the Japanese in a decisive battle by sending a mobile force shows that their island-to-island strategy in the Solomons has reached a limit where they must make some new move. It also shows that they must attack Rabaul if they are to make any headway.



The persistent enemy attempts have failed to affect in any way the iron defense of Japan situated in the pivotal center of the Southern Regions. By stretching their supply line so far, the enemy are gradually playing into our hands. Already in the several sea and air battles of the past the Japanese have been able to develop their strategic plans to their hearts content. And now again we have triumphed over the counter-attacking enemy. The results obtained off Bougainville are comparable to those gained in the Battle of the South Pacific on October 26 last year. They have proved that the nearer the enemy approach our vital strategic points the greater will be their loss in men and materials.

One of the aircraft carriers sunk by our super-aces is referred to as a vessel of the island type, by which is meant a mother-ship with a deck shaped like an island, the funnels and all other obstructing objects gathered at one side. It has the advantage of making the steering of the ship easy. In contrast to this type there is the flush type of aircraft-carriers. The obstructing objects in such ships are placed clear of the deck and thus the deck is convenient for flight but the ship is inconvenient to steer. There is still debate as to the merits of the two types. Japanese aircraft carriers, the American Langley, the British Furious and Argus are all of the island type.

Enemy Losses Huge

Following their landing on Mono Island, the enemy's offensive against Bougainville Island, our largest front line base in the Solomons, and Rabaul in New Britain Island, one of our key strategic points, has been raised to fever pitch and a full-fledged war of attrition is on in the whole area surrounding New Britain and Bougainville Islands.

As has been revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of November 4, huge losses were suffered by the enemy in the three days between October 31 and November 2, particularly in the battle over Rabaul in which as many as 201 enemy aircraft, or 90 per cent of the attacking force, were shot down by the land-sea-air coordinated operations of the Imperial Forces.

It should not be overlooked, however, that the enemy, not learning from the experience of such appalling attrition in so short a time, is still keeping up tenacious counter-attacks.

Composite war results scored by the Japanese Forces between October 31 and November 5, as given by Domei, follow:

1. Losses inflicted on the enemy:

Sunk instantaneously:—
- 1 large-sized aircraft carrier
- 1 large-sized cruiser
- 2 large-sized destroyers
- 2 large-sized transports

Total 6

Sunk:—
- 1 medium-sized aircraft carrier
- 4 large-sized cruisers
- 1 cruiser
- 3 cruisers or large-sized destroyers
- 1 destroyer
- more than 40 landing barges

Total over 50

Damaged:—
- 2 or 3 large-sized cruisers
- 1 cruiser or destroyer
- 2 destroyers
- 2 large-sized transports

Total 7 or 8

In addition, there are numerous small-sized seacraft damaged, while one enemy destroyer was seen to be ablaze as the result of fighting with another enemy surface-craft.

Aircraft shot down: 250 (27 unconfirmed).

2. Losses on our side:
- 1 destroyer sunk
- 1 cruiser slightly damaged
- 33 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

JAPANESE SUBJECTS IN U.S. MALTREATED

Demand For Better Care Brings Out Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 5.—Another instance of American brutality occurred when about 500 Japanese internees in the internment camp at Tule Lake, California, were arrested by United States troops and held in custody for questioning yesterday night.

In protest against the unreasonable treatment by the United States authorities, the Japanese internees in that camp had refused to work and lodged a demand for improved treatment.

Although the Japanese were totally unarmed, the American soldiers mobilized for the arrest were armed with machine-guns and bayonets and even brought out tanks. However, the Japanese maintained a calm, manly attitude.

No clashes or casualties have been reported so far.

Absence of Reply From Nippon Internees In U.S. Worries Kin of Their Treatment

In spite of the fact that the first batch of letters to the detained Japanese in enemy countries was sent a year ago through the Red Cross, not one message in reply has been received from America, states Domei.

This fact, it is believed, indicates the sort of treatment being meted out to the Japanese in America, inasmuch as replies were received from those interned at New Delhi in India in July, of this year, nine months after the sending of the first batch of letters through the Red Cross.

Since that time, a stream of letters have been coming from various points in India and Europe. These messages are answers to the about 44,200 letters, limited to 50 words in Japanese or 30 in English, which were sent by the Red Cross from October 12 last year, to October of this year. The replies from the Japanese in India and Europe all imply that the interness are being treated coldly and unjustly by the enemy, but nevertheless show they are bearing up with true Japanese spirit.

Why is it then that replies have not been forthcoming to the relatives of those in America? Waiting anxiously for reports from their dear ones, they have been disapointed. With the United States showing its inherent brutality on the fronts in North Africa and the South Pacific, the treatment being dealt the Japanese in America is being held in great concern. It is even thought doubtful if the letters even reached those to whom they were addressed.

It is also believed that the letters may have been delivered but that the internees are not allowed enough freedom to send replies, or that they are being shunted around from one concentration camp to another and the letters can not catch up with them.

REICH ATTITUDE PERFECT, DECLARES VATICAN CITY

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, November 6.—Vatican quarters unequivocally state that the German attitude toward the Vatican was irreproachable from the very beginning and never gave cause for complaint. This was a declaration of the Vatican which was published by the Osservatore Romano on October 29, dealing with Germany's attitude toward the Roman Curia and the Vatican City after the occupation of Rome by the German troops.

Thus the former German statements on this question are corroborated and at the same time refute enemy propaganda, which, by its atrocity stories regarding the attitude of the German troops toward the Vatican City, had been trying to incite the Catholic world to turn against the Reich in an attempt to gain political advantages for the anti-Axis nations.

THAIS AND BURMESE ACCLAIM ASSEMBLY

Messages of Congratulations Sent by Phibun Songkhram And Burma Privy Council

Domei

BANGKOK, November 6.—Field-Marshal Premier Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, on the occasion of the opening of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations yesterday, sent the following congratulatory message to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo:

"I should like to extend my sincerest congratulations on the opening of the epoch-making Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. In this connection I should like to convey my heartfelt wish on behalf of the Thai Government for the success of the Assembly which is closely related with the welfare of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

"I regret deeply that I am not able to attend the Assembly myself because of my poor health, however I assure your Excellency the fact that the Thai Government as well as its people wish for successful consummation of the current war for Japan. I pray that the convening of the Assembly will result in further cementing the stability and solidification of Greater East Asia."

Burma Sends Message

Domei

RANGOON, November 6.—The Dobama Synetha Party and the Privy Council of Burma, representing the State and the Government, respectively, sent telegraphic messages of congratulation to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo.

The Privy Council's telegraphic message follows:

"The Privy Council of Burma expresses its best wishes for the success of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and sincerely hopes for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"Burma pledges to dedicate all that it can in order to cooperate with Japan in realizing her aim of building up a new World Order under which all peoples may each have its proper status and enjoy peace and prosperity."

On the same day the Maha Sanga, the association of priests throughout the country, offered prayers for the realization of the object of the Assembly and for the complete annihilation of America and Britain, the enemy of Pagoda and the Burmese religion.

Thai Budget Submitted

Domei

BANGKOK, November 4.—The plenary session of the Thai Assembly of the People's Representatives was opened at 4 p.m. today and the budget bill for the next fiscal year was submitted to the budget committee of 18 members.

Next fiscal year's budget totals 339,740,000 bahts of which national defense expenditures take up 113,000,000 bahts. It is the largest budget in the history of Thailand, and even compared with the present year's budget totaling 270,000,000 bahts and national defense expenditures of 56,000,000 bahts, the notable increase in next year's budget amount will be clearly seen.

Wavell Meets Indian Editors

Domei

LISBON, November 5.—Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, today, invited to a party Hindu and Mohammedan editors of English newspapers published in India. At the gathering he engaged in a long talk with Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, according to New Dehli reports.

Waseda Professor Dies

Honorary Professor Takizo Takasugi of Waseda University passed away on Friday at his residence in Suginami-ku at the age of 74. Since 1902, he has taught at the University. Funeral rites will be observed on Monday at 2 p.m. at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

Azad Hind Grateful

Domei

SHONAN, November 6.—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind today dispatched a telegram of congratulation received from him on the occasion of its establishment. The gratitude telegram was dispatched by the Chief Secretary in the absence of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Government.

Buddhist Body Holds Meeting

The International Buddhist Association headed by Dr. Tetsujiro Inoue held its general meeting on Saturday at 11 a.m. at the Sanentei in Shiba. After the business meeting, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Association was celebrated, and simultaneously it decided to send a congratulatory and encouragement message to the representatives of the countries who are now attending the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Assembly Hears Ba Maw On Vital Indian Question

Head of State of Burma Emphasizes in Short Address Before Gathering Asia Cannot Be Free Without Independent India

After the main business of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations had been concluded Saturday, Dr. Ba Maw, the Representative of Burma, in a short address, drew the attention of the gathering to the Indian question.

Claiming particular qualification to dwell on the question, in view of the "same hard, bitter road" that Burma and India had to travel by the forces of historical circumstances, Dr. Ba Maw briefly traced the common struggle the two nations had to put up against the same enemy. Further, he acknowledged that much of the political philosophy, political methods and political techniques that Burma learned were from India.

Scoring British chicanery, the Burmese Representatives emphasized that "there cannot be a free Asia without a free India. I am speaking quite literally."

The following is Dr. Ba Maw's address, made by way of introducing Subhas Chandra Bose, who attended the Assembly as an observer:

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies:

Now that the main business of the Greater East Asia Assembly has concluded, I wish to draw your attention to a collateral question which follows us constantly like a shadow. That question is nothing less than the Indian question. His Excellency, the Head of the Indian Provisional Government, is present among us as a guest. His presence is sufficient to endorse whatever statement I may make on this great Indian question.

In Fit Position

Yesterday in the course of my observations, I made a categorical statement that in my view Asia cannot be free unless India is free. Having made that observation, it is my duty to pursue it logically, Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies. As the Representative of Burma, I am in a peculiarly fit position to pursue the Indian question as I have not yet exhausted it and because I understand that my friend Mr. Bose will also have an opportunity to address Your Excellencies. All that I wish to say will be in the nature of preparatory observations, preparing the way for the Indian leader.

Burma is in a peculiar position to speak on the Indian question. For a generation, as the world knows, by the forces of historical circumstances, Burma and India had to travel the same hard, bitter road. Linked in every way, we had to pursue the same struggle against the same enemy. We had to act in unity of purpose of action, of objective. I am proud to admit that much of the political philosophy that the Burmese learned, much of the political techniques that Burma learned, were learned from India. Burma derived from the past her religious philosophy from India. In the present, I, as a leader of my people, cheerfully acknowledge that we learned much of our political philosophy also from India.

For generations the Burmese and Indians had to carry on the same struggle. Most of you will not understand the real meaning of my words. It was a struggle against the most powerful, the most merciless, the most predatory power in the world. It was a struggle between men and guns. Needless to say, every time the guns won. The men every time rose, but the guns crushed them every time. And it was in those battles—it was at the time of bitter struggle against odds of the most overwhelming character—that I learned my present realism, that whatever we may say of our philosophy, of this, of that, the ultimate decisive victor is force. But, we still carried on.

Crushed With Guns

I am not ashamed to say that my country rose at every turn. Every revolt was crushed with guns. As I happened to tell an Englishman in England, it is easy to keep 16 million people down with guns, if they gave me the guns, if they gave me a force of 100,000 armed with guns, I can keep the whole of Britain down. Only the guns were in their hands and not in ours.

That, in short, is the substance of the common struggle that India and Burma had to carry on. And out of this struggle, out of the fires of these constant revolutions rose men, great men, selfless men, men of light and leading, who gave their lives and careers, everything they possessed, to the cause of their motherland. Among these great patriots, patriots of international reputation is, as we now have as guest here, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

I am perfectly certain that the story of Subhas Chandra Bose is known to all of us, that he symbolizes the resurgent, the revolutionary spirit of India—India, although divided, yet remaining unbroken. And we must all be glad to know that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is now with us prepared to carry on the same struggle, and now not isolated but with a thousand million East Asiatics behind him. I will emphasize the fact that there cannot be a Free Asia without a Free India. I am speaking quite literally. For a hundred years Great Britain pursued her colonial policy in Asia with Indian strength. With Indian resources from even in the West right down through Singapore and Hongkong in the East. It was with Indian manpower, Indian resources, Indian wealth that Great Britain built her great, her vast predatory empire.

Scores British Policy

I am speaking from personal experience that my own country collapsed before the British, because the British, according to their traditional policy, never fought themselves. They fought and won Burma with Indians just as they fought every war with every other person except themselves. This war they will fight to the last Russian; they will fight to the last American; fight to the last Indian, but Britain according to her traditional policy will never use her own self and resources.

And following her traditional policy, she came to Burma, saw Burma; she conquered Burma with Indian manpower and Indian wealth. That is why she pursued the same policy downward to the right and from India upward to the left across Asia. It was Indian wealth that maintained British power, and it was Indian manpower that gave Britain the instrument of a colonial policy.

That is why you will understand me when I say that if we wish to destroy that predatory empire, if we wish to destroy anti-Asiatic powers, we must burn them out, drive them out of their Asiatic stronghold, and that stronghold is India. The British Empire cannot be goaded until and unless British power, British domination of India, is destroyed.

I will not say more—this is not an occasion for words. The great Indian leader who will follow me will, I am sure, state the Indian case. He will state it with his usual clarity and force, and so, as I have said, these remarks of mine are just preliminary, just to propose before this Assembly that we do here solemnly declare that we give our complete support to the cause of India's Independence, to His Excellency Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who as the Head of the Indian Provisional Government is pursuing that struggle, preparing for the day when he and his Indian Independence Army will march into Delhi and redeem India.

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EAST ASIA LEADERS ARE FETED BY TOJO

Epochal Success of Historic Assembly Is Stressed at Brilliant Dinner

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo was host at a banquet Saturday night at his official residence given in honor of the Representatives to the historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which closed earlier in the day after a momentous two-day session.

In his welcome address, the Prime Minister made the epochal declaration:

"The fact that the leaders of all the Governments of Greater East Asia met under one roof, and after a free exchange of views, reached a complete agreement, resulting in the adoption of the Joint Declaration, will serve to accelerate the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to a glorious conclusion. This is an epochal event which will be indelibly recorded in the history of Greater East Asia."

President Wang Responds

Responding in behalf of the illustrious guests, President Wang Ching-wei of the Republic of China declared:

"We have been made to feel unbounded joy and encouragement in the glorious future that lies ahead—our sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia and the complete construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The undertakings of Greater East Asia must be accomplished by East Asians themselves; so too must the responsibility for the Greater East Asia be borne by East Asians. This is axiomatic requiring no reiteration."

The text of Prime Minister Tojo's speech follows:

"Your Royal Highness, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, having successfully terminated today, I have invited Your Royal Highness and Your Excellencies, the Representatives of the various participating nations, Your Excellency, the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, and their associates to this dinner. I keenly appreciate your presence in spite of the severe strain which your long journey and your subsequent attendance at the Assembly must have placed upon you all.

"The fact that the leaders of all the Governments of Greater East Asia met under one roof, and after a free and frank exchange of views, reached a complete agreement, resulting in the adoption of the Joint Declaration, will serve to accelerate the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to a glorious conclusion and the construction of Greater East Asia. This is an epochal event which will be indelibly recorded in the history of Greater East Asia.

"The Nations of Greater East Asia have declared to the world that they will safeguard together the stability of Greater East Asia, that they will build there an order of common prosperity and well-being, that they will promote co-operation among them on the basis of political independence and harmony, respect for cultural traditions and economic reciprocity, and that they will go a step further, and cultivate friendly relations with other nations of the world, by abolishing racial discriminations which have hampered the peace and prosperity of mankind for ages, by interchanging cultures and by mutually giving free access to natural resources. I trust that this will not only deal America and Britain a devastating blow, but also make substantial contributions toward the world's progress. All the nations of Greater East Asia have given definite expression to their common world outlook and their common concept of the new order of Greater East Asia. They have further fortified their resolve to defeat America and Britain and to march forward toward the construction of the new order for their region, which is to replace the old Anglo-American order.

Stresses Mission

"The total strength of the billion peoples of Greater East Asia who are united for the fulfilment of their lofty mission is unexampled, defying any attempt to destroy it.

"No matter what frantic efforts America and Britain may put forth to launch counter-offensives against East Asia, our powerful unity based upon justice and our impregnable position built up by our strategical advantage acquired in the initial stages of the war and our fighting spirit, persevering and indomitable, will be all the more strengthened. There is not the shadow of a doubt that victory will be on our side.

"Japan is bending her full energies and efforts to the attainment of our common objective, in confident expectation of ultimate victory. It is my ardent hope that all the Nations of Greater East Asia will, shoulder to shoulder, exert their best efforts and win the final crown of success.

"I avail myself of this occasion to express again to Your Royal Highness and Your Excellencies my profound gratitude for giving your precious time to the Assembly, despite your busy preoccupation with affairs of State. I take this opportunity also to express my thanks to Your Excellencies and Gentlemen who have so ably assisted Their Excellencies, the Representatives of the various nations to the Assembly, as Associates and staff members.

"I propose now a toast for the prosperity and progress of all the nations of Greater East Asia participating in the Assembly, and of the Provisional Government of Free India, and also for the health of His Royal Highness and Their Excellencies and Gentlemen."

The Address of President Wang Ching-wei follows:

"I wish to express my sincere thanks to His Excellency Prime Minister Tojo for the honor of his gracious invitation to this splendid dinner tonight. Coming as it does after the successful conclusion of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and the issuance to the entire world of the Joint Declaration, I personally feel doubly honored and deeply inspired.

"I wish also to tender my profound thanks to our honorable host for his very kind address in which he has made so clear the true meaning and significance of the Joint Declaration. We have been made to feel unbounded joy and encouragement in the glorious future that lies ahead—our sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia and the complete construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Up to East Asians

"The undertakings of Greater East Asia must be accomplished by East Asians themselves; so too must the responsibility for the defense of Greater East Asia be borne by East Asians. This is axiomatic requiring no reiteration. What I feel deeply is the fact that East Asia has been protected and preserved from absorption by America and Britain by virtue of Japan's strength in withstanding the aggression of those imperialistic nations for the past hundred years. Recently by enhancing her national power still further, Japan has destroyed all the vestiges of the aggressive influence of America and Britain and has made of East Asia the East Asia of the East Asians, taking upon herself the tasks which East Asians must do and furthermore calling upon all East Asians to share in the tasks of their region. Herein lies, I believe, the reason for the convening of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Having been honored to participate personally in this historic Assembly, I am deeply grateful to Japan for her achievements in the preservation of East Asia and to Thailand, Manchoukuo, Burma and the Philippines, our friendly nations, as well as to the Provisional Government of Free India, for their cooperation with a singleness of mind and purpose.

"Speaking of my country, there is still a section of the people, unable to free themselves from the clutches of America and Britain and to return to East Asia to live and work as East Asians. When I think of this situation, I keenly feel conscious of my duty to spur myself and redouble my efforts to bring back into our fold those fellow countrymen of mine with all possible haste and to persuade them to accept with open hearts the Joint Declaration and share in the responsibility for the construction of Greater East Asia.

"In spite of the heavy pressure of State affairs, His Excellency Prime Minister Tojo has led the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and as its chairman has carried out the heavy responsibilities in guiding its business to a successful conclusion. Furthermore, this evening he has lavished upon us such a warm hospitality, for which I express my deep appreciation.

"May I now propose a toast to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Tojo and to Their Excellencies and Gentlemen present here and express my best wishes for sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia and for the success of the construction of Greater East Asia."

VAST TRACT OF LAND TO OPEN UP IN KIRIN

Domei

HSINKING, November 4.—Two hundred and fifty thousand hectares of land will be available for farming by 1945 as a result of enormous electric power generated in the Fengman Power Plant in Kirin Province.

It was revealed that the Japanese Government will render every assistance to realize this plan.

According to Shuji Hanai, Director of the Manchuria Land Development, arable land to be thus made available will equal the total area under cultivation in Niigata Prefecture, one of the richest rice-producing centers in Japan.

It was said that the 100,000 hectares were originally planned for paddy-fields while 150,000 hectares for cereals and vegetables, but it has now been decided that 170,000 hectares will be made into paddy-fields.

It is estimated that the new area, when cultivated, will yield 130,000 tons of rice and 81,000 tons of other cereals in 1946.

Laurel Voices Full Cooperation With Japan to Build New Order

President Jose P. Laurel, the Representative of the Republic of the Philippines to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, voiced his country's determination to cooperate with Japan and other East Asiatic Nations to crush their common enemy and never to be separated as in the past in a stirring speech delivered before the opening day session of the Assembly in Tokyo on Friday.

He also thanked Japan for the opportunity of being able to meet the leaders of the Greater East-Asiatic nations and to discuss the common problems affecting their general welfare and safety.

The text of his speech follows:

Your Excellency, Your Excellencies, Gentlemen:

In all humility, I rise to say a few words in behalf of the Republic of the Philippines on this momentous and glorious occasion. My first words shall be those of profound appreciation and gratitude to the great Empire of Japan and to her great leader, His Excellency Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who is sponsoring this great convention of leaders of the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, so that they may discuss the common problems affecting their safety and their general welfare and so that, also, they may, through personal contact, know one another and thereby hasten the establishment and perpetuation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for the glorification not only of the Asiatic peoples but of the entire mankind.

Greets Other Leaders

My second thought is one of greetings to Your Excellency, to His Excellency the Representative of China, to His Excellency the Representative of Thailand, to His Excellency the Representative of Manchoukuo, to His Excellency the Representative of Burma, and if I may be allowed, Your Excellency, to His Excellency Subhas Chandra Bose, who represents a new epoch in world history of the Asiatics for freedom of the Indian people.

In fact, as I look back, Your Excellency, and recall the history of human civilization, I feel that this meeting of the peoples of Greater East Asia should have been held a long time ago; but, whereas, in the past we have been kept as strangers, one and all, it is really gratifying to note that through the trying efforts of the Great Empire of Japan, for the first time in the history of the peoples of Greater East Asia, we are gathered and grouped together, never again to be separated as in the past, ready to fight oppression, exploitation and tyranny so that we may proclaim to the world that, no longer shall the one billion peoples of Asia be subjected to domination and exploitation by a few Western Powers of the world. At this juncture, will you allow me, Your Excellency, to mention three reasons, why, in my opinion, we have not been permitted to meet, unite and discuss our common problems here?

The first reason is that the policy of the Western Powers, especially of England and America, has always been to dominate politically and exploit economically the oppressed peoples of Greater East Asia, with the possible exception of Japan, and, naturally, that policy of exploitation and domination has weakened the peoples of Asia, has sapped their vitality and, therefore, has deterred and dwarfed their initiative; and because of that policy of the peoples of England and America, we have not been able to meet earlier to discuss the common problems of Greater East Asia.

The second reason is, in accordance with that policy and as a corollary to that policy, America and England have always intended to divide the peoples of Greater East Asia in accordance with the principle of "divide et impera," in order to weaken the morale, the vigor and the vitality of the peoples of Greater East Asia. America and England have divided these peoples by establishing divisions in their religion, in their classes and by encouraging political differences among them. They have divided, at least, the people of my country. They have divided, I am sure, the people of China, and I am sure they have divided the peoples in other parts under their jurisdiction and sovereignty, so that the peoples of Greater East Asia, divided and weakened, may not be able to consolidate their forces and rise to uphold the honor and dignity of the Orient.

U.S. Methods Scored

The third reason is based on the experience of the small and young Republic of the Philippines. America and England have taught us to hate the Japanese on the pretext that Japan is a conquering power, greedy and imperialistic; that Japan desires to expand its authority and prestige and that, when we have come in contact with its people, we shall be exploited and oppressed. Realizing that Japan is the only country in this part of the world which could not be subdued to because of her great spiritual and material powers and because its people are united Western diplomacy maneuvered to create a feeling of hatred and suspicion towards the Japanese people, making us think and believe that they were our enemies and not our friends and brothers. These, in my opinion, are the reasons why the peoples of Greater East Asia have not been able to unite and band together for the purpose of discussing, as I have said, the common problems affecting their security, their prestige and their very honor.

I was, Your Excellency, very deeply touched the first time that the Representatives of the participating countries were asked to partake of Your Excellency's hospitality. As I entered your reception room, tears flowed from my eyes and I felt strengthened and inspired and said, "One Billion Orientals; one billion peoples of Greater East Asia! How could they have been dominated, a great portion of them, by particularly England and America? I wonder!" And so it is really with the utmost pride and satisfaction that I have come to represent a small republic like the Philippines and extend my greetings to Their Excellencies who have come in response to the invitation of the illustrious leader of the Great Japanese Empire.

Basic Ideals Repeated

I have listened with attention and enthusiasm to the following words employed by His Excellency, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, and I will ask your permission just to read a few lines which I believe express fundamentally the guiding principles which, under the leadership of Japan, will guide and govern the conduct of the Oriental peoples, the peoples of Greater East Asia, and which will make us go on forward until the war is won and until the principles of the Co-Prosperity Sphere shall have been firmly laid. His Excellency said: "The nations of Greater East Asia, while mutually recognizing their autonomy and independence, must, as a whole, establish among themselves relations of brotherly amity. Such relations cannot be created if one country should utilize another as a means to an end. I believe that they come into being only when there is mutual respect for one another's autonomy and independence, when one prospers through another's prosperity and all countries give expression to their true selves."

In other words, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not being established for the benefit of any integral unit of that Sphere. According to His Excellency, the starting point of the establishment of the Sphere is recognition, respect for the autonomy and independence of every integral unit, so that, with that recognition of political independence and territorial integrity, each nation may develop in accordance with its own institutions, without any particular member monopolizing the resulting prosperity of any given country or nation, but with the object in view of extending that welfare and that prosperity to the other integral units, on the theory that the prosperity of all is the prosperity of the integral parts, but that the prosperity of the integral parts is not necessarily the prosperity of the whole.

In other words, co-existence, cooperation and co-prosperity, if I may be allowed to say so, are the three words, the three magic words, which underlie the sacred cause championed by the Great Empire of Japan and subscribed to by the other peoples and nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To enable the peoples and nations of Greater East Asia to enjoy the natural right to live, the Great Empire of Japan is sacrificing life and property and is staking even her very existence in this sacred war. She is fighting not for the Japanese alone but for all the peoples of Greater East Asia. Japan will not be happy, I know, to live alone and see her brethren in East Asia die. She wants to live, it is true. At the same time, however, she wants her brother Orientals to also live, and to coexist with her. Japan lives, China lives, Thailand lives, Manchoukuo lives, Burma lives, India lives, the Philippines lives. And all of us living, we shall endeavor to achieve, not alone the prosperity of China or any other nation or integral unit, but the prosperity of all and working together in the achievement of the means necessary for national existence, cooperate with each other—cooperate with the establishment of a sphere of common prosperity, no longer to be dominated by Western Powers, but occupying a rightful place under the sun, with peoples happy under their own respective laws and institutions, welded together into a compact and solid bloc and contributing to the happiness and well-being, not of Asia and Asiatics only, but also and as well as of the entire world.

There is another part of the speech masterly delivered by His Excellency, the Premier, which I would like to obtain permission to quote and to emphasize for the benefit of myself, and for the benefit, perchance, of the other Gentlemen who have been invited to this gathering, so that we may preach and enlighten our peoples when we go back and give them an account of what transpired in this Assembly. The quotation has reference to Oriental culture, to the much-needed spiritualization of Oriental peoples. And I desire to quote it particularly, Gentlemen, because I need it for my own country. His Excellency said: "A superior order of culture has existed in Greater East Asia from the very beginning. Especially is the spiritual essence of the culture of Greater East Asia the most sublime in the world. It is my belief that in the wide diffusion throughout the world of this culture of Greater East Asia by its further cultivation and refinement lies the salvation of mankind from the curse of materialistic civilization and our contribution to the welfare of all humanity." His Excellency enjoins upon us all mutually to respect one another's glorious traditions and to develop the creative spirit and genius of our peoples and thereby enhance even more the culture of Greater East Asia. This spiritualization, this efflorescence of cultural supremacy of the Oriental type, is something that we shall not only conceive and preserve and transmit as a heritage to generations yet unborn but as a basic idea, as it does coming from the lips of His Excellency, should be planted deep in the hearts of all Orientals, especially those coming from a country, which, unfortunately, as weak and small as mine and languished long under the domination and influence of materialistic Western Powers, under Spain for more than 300 years and, under America for forty years. And that is the reason why this spiritualization of the people particularly of my country is necessary. Indeed, we the leaders of our respective countries should renovate and change our entire educational systems so that our peoples may feel, think and act as Orientals. That is perhaps the best way of helping the Japanese obtain the spiritualization of all the peoples of Greater East Asia.

It is needless for me to say anything about the military aspect here. That is taken for granted because we cannot enjoy our freedom—neither Burma nor the Philippines can enjoy the freedom that has been granted to them for any length of time—unless Japanese arms emerge victorious in the current war. We fully realize this and, while we are undergoing difficulties we are determined to carry on and forge ahead until the goal of victory is achieved by the Empire of Japan. The fight of China, the fight of Thailand, the fight of all the peoples of Greater East Asia for freedom and integrity depends upon that victory. The establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere depends upon that victory. The attainment of the supreme aspirations of the peoples of Greater East Asia depend upon that victory. Without that victory there can not be a Co-Prosperity Sphere; nor can there be freedom for my country or for any other country in East Asia. There can never be prestige for the Orientals and, as in the past, Occidental Powers will try to dominate us more and more unto exhaustion and even death.

May I be permitted, Your Excellency, on this occasion to pledge my support and the support of my people to Your Excellency, may I offer and pledge also to their Excellencies, the Representatives of different countries, the sympathy and co-operation of my country, however small and however newly born it may be, and our desire to lend at least the encouragement, and sympathy of eighteen million Filipinos who, dominated by a spirit of materialism in the past, in keeping with the general trend of events, have awakened to the consciousness of their true Oriental character and are called upon to play the role which God in Heaven has assigned to them.

Your Excellency, it has been my privilege to join this conference with one single purpose in mind and that is, to contribute in a small measure to the general awakening of the peoples of our part of the globe. At the same time, I desire to express officially the gratitude and appreciation of the Filipino people for the great boon of independence which has just been granted to them, and which has enabled me to come and attend this conference and meet the worthy representatives of the peoples of Greater East Asia to this august Assembly.

May I express the hope, Your Excellency and Gentlemen, that, linked together as we are, not only in body and in spirit but in all that is needed for the successful prosecution of the current war, after the termination of this war in favor of the Great Empire of Japan, no longer shall we have a bleeding China, a country inhabited by five hundred million divided and exploited Orientals, but a happy and united China which will be a decisive actor, in cooperation with Japan, in trying to make this part of Asia a safe place for Orientals to live in. When the time comes for us to close our eyes and go to our graves, we can do so happily, knowing that our

BOSE EMPHASIZES FIRM INDIA STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Assembly that is our to create a new order in this part of the world on the basis of the sacred principles of justice, national sovereignty, reciprocity in international relations and mutual aid and assistance. I do not think that it is an accident that this Assembly has been convened in the Land of the Rising Sun. This is not the first time that the world has turned to the East for light and guidance. Attempts to create a new order in this world have been made before and are being made elsewhere, but they have failed. They have failed because of the selfishness, avarice, and suspicion in those who had to play a leading role in the creation of a new order.

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things and in conformity with historic precedents that the world could once again turn to the East for light."

Your Excellency, I believe that history has ordained that in the creation of a new, free and prosperous East, the Government and people of Nippon should play a leading role. This role for the Government and people of Nippon was carved out by history as early as 1905 when, for the first time, an Asiatic nation stood up to resist Western aggression.

As I have often said, I still remember how, as a child, I and millions of my countrymen and millions of Indian children were thrilled with joy and enthusiasm over events happening so far away from home and I am sure that this was the experience not only of the Indian people, not only of India children, but of Asiatic peoples all over the world. Ever since then, Asiatic peoples have been dreaming of a united Asia and a free Asia. And we in India since 1905 have also been dreaming of a free and united Asia. Since then, and since the last World War that dream, that thought, has taken concrete shape in the form of an Asiatic federation.

It should be no surprise to any one that the Indian people from then through the decades have been thinking and dreaming of Pan-Asiatic federation. This thought is in full conformity with our past tradition and culture.

As Your Excellencies are well aware from the earliest times, universalism has been a marked feature of Indian thought and culture. In the earliest days, through Buddhism and all the culture centered around Buddhism, India stretched out her hands to the whole of Asia. Later on, with historic influence permeating India, that tendency toward universalism also continued, and Islam India forged new links with Western Asia.

I must, however, confess, to my great sorrow in this connection, that during the Middle Ages, India developed false ties of universalism and, and it is because of this false universalism that it was so easy for European powers to attack and ultimately to conquer India. But we have learned through sorrow, suffering, and humiliation. We have learned to distinguish now between the false internationalism and the true. We know now that that internationalism is true which does not ignore nationalism but rooted in it.

We have also studied with great interest the attempts made in Europe and elsewhere to set up a new international order and we have learned from this experience and from the philosophy which ultimately crowned this experience. We are the wiser for this experience, and today, we are convinced that the establishment or the creation of an international system of nations can be possible only if we began by setting up what I may call regional federations like this Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Your Excellency: May I humbly point out that the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is of interest, of vital interest, not only to the people of East Asia but, if I may say so, to the people of the whole of Asia and to mankind in general.

I claim to have some personal contact with that part of the world stretching from Afghanistan to Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. I claim to have personal contact with the suppressed nations living in that part of the world. Over and above this, India has for a long time been a bridge between East Asia and the West. I can, therefore, say with authority that the people of West Asia, the people in that part of the world stretching from Afghanistan to Algeria and Morocco are following with the deepest interest the happenings in East Asia and I am speaking particularly of other people who have been for some time dominated and oppressed and tyrannized by British imperialism. I can say at least of the other people that their success and their liberation in the future depends to a very large extent on the success and the victory of Nippon and her allies in this war. Unless Anglo-American imperialism is wiped out of India, it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, for the suppressed Islamic nations to overthrow the British yoke and recover their lost liberty. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that the establishment of an all-Asia for the Asians, or an all-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, if you will, ultimately will pave the way toward a world federation, a real society of nations, and not the League of robbers that we have seen at Geneva. But, Your Excellency, I must not forget that all these dreams of a new world, of a new Asia, of a new free and prosperous Greater East Asia depend entirely on our ability to achieve victory in this war.

So far as India is concerned, our fate is indissolubly linked up with the fate of Nippon and her allies in this war. If our Allies were to go down, there will be no hope for India to be free for at least 100 years. But we know that this time providence, fate, and luck are on our side, and I want to assure Your Excellency and Excellencies that we Indian people, having waited all our life for an international crisis of this sort, are determined to make the fullest use of this opportunity for achieving the final emancipation of our country. For India, there is no other path but the path of uncompromising struggle against British imperialism. Even if it were possible for other nations to think of compromising with England, for the Indian people, at least, it is out of the question. Compromising with Britain means to compromise with slavery and we are determined not to compromise with slavery any more.

I, therefore, want to assure Your Excellencies, come what may, no matter how long and hard the struggle may be, no matter what the suffering and the sacrifice involved, we are determined to fight to the bitter end, being fully confident of our ultimate victory. But I have no illusions about the magnitude of the task that awaits us. I do not minimize the strength of the enemy. I claim to know the British people intimately and at firsthand. I have known them since I was a child of five and knowing them so intimately, knowing the strength and the weakness of the enemy in India, and knowing also our own strength and weakness, I feel fully confident of our ultimate victory.

But we have to pay the price of our liberty. For Your Excellencies the problem is quite different from what it is for India. You have only to repel any offensive launched by the enemy in the future. You have only to retain what you have got now and your own freedom, but the Indian people have yet to fight and win their freedom. Therefore, I repeat: we have no illusions about the magnitude of the task that awaits us. In fact, I may say that all the time sitting here in my chair as I was dreaming of a new East Asia and an Asia in a new world, before my mind's eye there floated the scenes of the battles that we will have to fight on any front-line and on the plains of India.

I do not know how many of those who will go to war against our powerful and unscrupulous enemy. I do not know how many of the members of our national army, will survive the coming war, but that is of no consequence to us. Whether we individually live or die, whether we survive the war and live to see India free or not, what is of consequence is the fact that India shall be free, that Anglo-American imperialism shall be wiped out of India, and the menace that now hangs over the whole of East Asia will be removed once and for all.

Your Excellency: I am aware that there are many people in this world who have an exaggerated notion of the strength of Britain and of her allies and I have just said we know the British people at first-hand. We know their strength and their weakness and, therefore, we are looking forward with the fullest confidence to the hard and bitter struggle that is ahead of us. Assured of such an invincible ally as Nippon, assured of the support which Your Excellencies have so generously given us and assured us for the future, we shall go to battle fully confident that the day of our salvation is at hand.

Your Excellencies: In setting out to create a new order based on the sublime principles of justice, reciprocity, mutual aid and assistance you are undertaking a task which is the noblest that the human mind can conceive. I pray to God that your noble efforts may be crowned with success. I pray to God that the dreams of Okakura Kakuzo and Sun Yat-sen may be translated into reality and I pray to God that this Joint Declaration which this historic Assembly has unanimously adopted this afternoon may prove to be a charter for the nations of East Asia and, what is more, a charter for the suppressed nations of the whole world. May this Joint Declaration prove to be in world's history, the charter, the new charter, for the year 1943 and after.

Your Excellency, may I offer my respectful congratulations to yourself and to your Government for the noble manner in which you have given us the most eloquent proof of your bona fides and sincerity. You have granted independence to Burma and the Philippines. You have recognized the Provisional Government of Azad Hind which represents the population numbering about one-fifth of the human race. You have just entered into a most honorable treaty with China. And what is perhaps the most important, also you have proceeded steadily and bravely with the task of reconstruction while engaged in a life and death struggle with the powerful and unscrupulous enemy. I pray that Nippon's role in the creation of a new and free Asia may be fully and finally consummated, and that we assure you, Your Excellency, that you and your distinguished colleagues succeed in the highest wish of mankind as I hope, I trust, and I believe, Your names will go down in history not merely as the makers of a new Nippon, not merely as makers of a new East Asia, not only as the makers of a new Asia, but as the makers of the architecture of a new world.

children no longer would be exploited and dominated by Western Powers. May I also express the hope that no longer shall India, now under the able and inspiring leadership of Mr. Bose, be dominated and divided religiously and politically by the British; no longer shall India's 350,000,000 strong be subjected to the influence, tyranny and oppression of Great Britain or any other power, for that matter. And may I express the belief, Your Excellency, that with the cooperation of Burma, of Manchoukuo, of Thailand, of China, and of the peoples of Java, Borneo, and Sumatra whose interests cannot be different from those of other peoples of Greater East Asia, may I express the belief, I repeat, that united with Japan, united together one and all into a compact and solid organization, there can no longer be any power that can stop or deter the acquisition by the one billion Orientals of the free and untramelled right and opportunity of shaping their own destiny, without the oppressive intervention of any powers of the West.

The East is the cradle of human civilization. It has given to the West its religion and its culture, and yet the West has used the same civilization to exploit the peoples and countries from whence that civilization came. God in His infinite wisdom will not abandon Japan and will not abandon the peoples of Greater East Asia. God will come and descend from Heaven, weep with us and glorify the courage and bravery of our peoples and enable us to liberate ourselves and to make our children and children's children free, happy and prosperous. I thank you.

Representatives to Assembly Attend Imperial Tea Party

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Welcomes President Wang, H.R.H. Prince Wan, Premier Chang, President Laurel, Head of State Ba Maw and Netaji Bose

His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to invite the Representatives, Associates, and Observers attending the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations to an Imperial tea party at the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku on Saturday at 3:30 p.m. Those present were honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

Those who were honored by being invited to the Imperial tea party, graciously granted at the Imperial Gardens where chrysanthemums were in full bloom, were President Wang Ching-wei, the Chinese Representative; His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon, the Thai Representative; Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuo Representative; President Jose P. Laurel, the Philippine Representative; Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw, the Burmese Representative; and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Observer at the Assembly.

Also honored were the Associates and other Observers attending the Assembly, and the Ambassadors from the various nations. Those honored among the Japanese were Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, and President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau.

Those honored entered the Imperial Gardens through the main gate a little after 3 p.m. and gathered in the vicinity of the bower to welcome His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu. With the arrival of His Imperial Highness, the honored gathering viewed the chrysanthemums in full bloom and had tea. The Imperial function closed at 4:30 p.m.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1943

The Voice of Asia

The Joint Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations yesterday is a manifesto which proclaims East Asia's supreme contribution to the progress of mankind. It is the voice of Asia speaking out of the deep wisdom of this region's rich past and out of the inspiration of its present new-found glory to guide the world to a still richer and more glorious future. The Joint Declaration is thus a document which will stand out as an impressive milestone in the history of the world's advancement toward a more perfect civilization.

There have been countless attempts in the past in other parts of the world to chart the future course of mankind's progress. But this Joint Declaration of yesterday is the first to come out of Asia, and as befits a product of this oldest and greatest of the centers of world civilization, it holds out the brightest promise of successful fulfilment.

The sorry state of the greater part of the world today shows how miserably Western civilization has failed in its task. The Atlantic Charter, the most highly publicized of the recent attempts made in the West to plan the world's future, demonstrates poignantly the utter bankruptcy of the West's claim to leadership. Concocted by the arch-conspirators Roosevelt and Churchill, it has proved to be nothing but a selfish device to foist Anglo-American hegemony upon the rest of the world. It is based on no fundamental principle save expediency. It contains nothing but insincere platitudes which the authors themselves have brazenly repudiated in practice. It was drawn up by only two presumptuous nations who have completely ignored the opinions of the rest of the world whose destinies they claim the right to determine.

The Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations stands in the greatest contrast. It clearly shows that Greater East Asia, having been freed at last from the restricting blight of Anglo-American influence, is ready now to resume its historic role of contributing enlightenment and civilization to the world. It is based on the high moral principle of justice. It contains the eminently sound practicable provisions of equality, reciprocity, and cooperation which alone can bring a new era of neighborly amity and good will into international relations and thus ensure lasting peace to the world. It was drawn by six independent and sovereign nations acting in full accord after free and unrestricted consultation with complete respect for one another's opinions. It makes no presumptuous claim of ordering the destinies of others but the participating nations will observe it voluntarily among themselves in the faith that its provisions whose benefits are so self-apparent will serve as an example which the rest of the world would in time be glad to follow.

How significant is this great manifesto of the East-Asiatic nations, a summary perusal of its contents will readily reveal. It opens with the undeniable basic principle that for the establishment of world peace the nations of the world must each be secure in its proper place and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance. It goes on to say that the United States and Britain have violated this principle by oppressing and exploiting East Asia and have thus menaced the stability of this region and disturbed the peace of the world. But the nations of East Asia, to redress this obvious wrong, are determined to fight their common Anglo-American enemy until they are free from his domination and until their self-existence and self-defense are thereby assured.

Then follow the five great principles which are to guide the construction of a Greater East Asia, five great principles whose observance in East Asia will furnish the example by which the rest of the world may learn how they too can advance to a new era of international justice and lasting peace. These are (1) mutual cooperation in the construction of an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice, (2) full respect for one another's sovereignty and independence and the practice of mutual assistance and amity, (3) enhancement of culture and civilization through respect for one another's traditions and the development of the creative faculties of each race, (4) promotion of general prosperity by the acceleration of economic development through close cooperation on the basis of reciprocity and (5) cultivation of friendly relations with all the countries of the world, abolition of racial discriminations, promotion of cultural intercourse, and opening of resources throughout the world.

Throughout all five of these principles runs the leitmotif of equality and cooperation. Observance of equality means that no nation will presume to violate the freedom of another nation, that no nation will exploit another, that no nation will force its culture upon another, that no race will consider itself superior to another and give expression to its belief by social or legal discriminations. It means that there can be no colonial empires, no exclusive tariff barriers, no discriminatory exclusion laws, no world government manipulated by the strong to dominate over the weak, no international police to enforce the will of the few against the desires of the many. Observance of cooperation means that no nation will presume to hog the bulk of the natural resources of the world for its own exclusive profit while the rightful owners on the spot are forced to toil unrenumerated for absentee usurpers. It means that all the bountiful gifts of nature will be made available without artificial man-made restrictions to the people who can most usefully develop them for the greatest benefit to the greatest proportion of mankind. It means the free exchange of talents and goods for the mutual profit and prosperity of all.

It can readily be seen that it was precisely the persistent failure of the United States and Britain to observe such principles as these that brought on the war. Their vast colonial holdings, their greedy capitalistic imperialism, their arrogant sway over subject races, their inordinate lust for world power—these were the evils which the nations of East Asia could no longer tolerate. And these are the evils which will be obliterated from East Asia forever when the foundations of the New Order in Greater East Asia shall have been permanently solidified by the action of the free nations of this region. If the aims of the United States and Britain are as idealistic as their propagandists claim, these countries should have no grounds for objecting to the construction of Greater East Asia as the nations of this region envision it. But the fact that the United States and Britain do oppose it betrays the fact that their real aims are to perpetuate the evils by which they have flourished so undeservedly in the past. And it is for this reason that the nations of East Asia are so solidly united in their resolute determination to fight until their common enemy can no longer obstruct their ends. Then will Greater East Asia be firmly established on the basis of the eternally just principles which will ensure peace and prosperity forever. This is what the united voice of Asia is proclaiming in the ringing manifesto of yesterday's Assembly.

A Year Ago Today

November 7, 1942

Imperial Navy Units between the latter part of July and the latter part of October sank 21 enemy submarines and 34 enemy merchantmen totaling 252,000 tons, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters today.

* * *

Chiang Kai-shek has assumed autocratic power in disregard of the function of the People's Political Council which was originally established as a democratic organ. Thus, the autocratic nature of the People's Political Council, which had so far maintained the people's confidence with the name of democracy, has been bared for what it really is.

* * *

Comprehensive plans for the development of farmland in the Kowloon district are being drafted by the Government-General of Hongkong. The present plans include an afforestation scheme envisaging the creation of a spacious forestry zone, a gigantic plan for the creation of a 600-chobu vegetable field, the conversion of the existing swampy zone into irrigated rice-fields, among others.

* * *

President Roosevelt of the United States is doing his utmost to have the nation concentrate its whole attention on the current war. The American nation, much awakened to the actualities of the war with the repeated reverses its armed forces suffered in the Southwestern Pacific, is disinclined to believe what the Government says on the war operations. This fact, heightened by the bad results of the recent elections, is seriously worrying the leader of the nation.

* * *

Measures necessary for the attainment of the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia and the strengthening of relations on the continent will be discussed during the Second Liaison Conference by the representatives of Chosen, Manchoukuo, North China and the Mengchiang Region.

The Guiding Principle of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

By HIKOMATSU KAMIKAWA, LL.D.
(Written for the Nippon Times)

Part III

It has already been pointed out by men of insight that the time-honored thought of our country, which has gathered and perfected the trends of thought of the Eastern world with our peculiar Shinto spirit as its main substance and the other thoughts of the East as accessories, is solidarism. If a few notable example of solidaristic thought stressed in social, political, and economical idea need be mentioned, the sayings of Sontoku Ninomiya should be quoted in the first place. His precepts, which are now in everybody's mouth as the so-called "Precepts of Requital" (Hotoku-Kun), may be termed the most concise outline of his solidaristic thought. Details of his solidaristic thoughts may be learned from the "Tales of the Aged Ninomiya" (Ninomiya-O-Yawa), the "Book of Requital" (Hotoku-Ki), and the "Teacher Ninomiya's Analects" (Ninomiya-Sensei-Goroku).

Expounding his belief that to be grateful to the essence of the universe is the way of requiting the abstract virtue, he says: "He who does not know how to requite the abstract virtue only desires future prosperity, and thus casting aside the essential, he naturally loses happiness. But he who really knows how to requite the abstract virtue makes light of future prosperity, and thinking of the efforts involved before, he naturally obtains happiness, and wealth and rank shall not leave him.

Essence of Universe

"Let us investigate to the ground what this essence of the universe is. The essence and root of the body is in the life-giving and upbringing by the parents; the essence and root of the parents is in the efforts of the grand-parents the essence and root of the grand-parents is in the strenuous exertions of their parents, and thus investigated to the bottom, it is traceable in the end to Heaven and Earth. Thus, Heaven and Earth are the great father and mother; they may therefore be called the father and mother of the beginning. Thus, the graciousness of heavenly benevolence is truly obvious. . ." (Ninomiya-O-Yawa.) Or he says: "Everywhere in the world, wealth is being considered precious. However, such wealth is not gained by chance. The farmer takes in his harvest only after hard toiling in inclement climate. Those hardships and trials are not easily told. Remembering those hardships and trials, we shall keep to our standing and exercise thrift, and with the means we save we shall meet the urgencies of others and make the poor prosperous. This is called the way of requiting the abstract virtue." (Ninomiya Sensei Goroku). And again he says: "Our way is nothing but sincerity and deeds; therefore t shall also benefit all birds, beasts, insects, fishes, herbs, and trees—how much more ought it to benefit all men. . . .Therefore we shall not value wit and eloquence, but we shall value sincerity and deeds. Sincerity is like God, goes an old adage; but it can also be said that sincerity is God itself." (Ninomiya-O-Yawa).

Four Precepts

Kokei Tomita, the aged Ninomiya's outstanding pupil, has abridged the way of requiting the abstract virtue in the following four precepts: "This is the way of our teacher: Sincerity is the essence; labor is the main purpose; keeping to one's standing is the substance; sharing one's savings is the proper way." (Kokei Tomita: Hotoku-Ron).

Indeed, it must be said that the theory and practice advocated by our old sage Ninomiya is an excellent case of applying solidaristic principles in the realm of social morality and national economy. It will be seen that also in the thoughts of Takamasa Okuni, a loyalist of the closing days of the Shogunate, solidaristic ideas occupied an important place. His thoughts are abridged in his "Family Precepts."

With the three virtues of loyalty, filial piety, and chastity as the warp, and the principle of mutual assistance and of live-and-let-live as the woof, he visualizes a sound world peace based on worldwide co-operation and mutual help. He says: "Loyalty is the truthfulness in thinking of the Sovereign; filial piety is the truthfulness in thinking of the parents; righteousness in relationship is the truthfulness which creates order; learning is the truthfulness in cultivating body and mind. Truthfulness shall be the warp; and mutual aid shall be the woof. Truthfulness towards the essential, this is what they call in China: loyalty, filial piety, and chastity. Truthfulness in mutual aiding means mutual aiding of the people in the same house, mutual aiding of the people of the same trade in the same village, mutual aiding throughout the lands of Japan; and eventually it must also mean mutual aiding of all countries on earth."

It would be no mistake to say that the solidaristic thought which has existed in our country from olden times has found its most beautiful manifestation in the ideas and practices of our family system. It could even be said that our "family system" is indeed the very typical crystallization of our solidaristic thought.

Needless to say that from olden times the constituent unit of our State and society is the house or family rather than the individual. The house or family in our country is not a mere life community of consanguineous people. It must rather be said that the house or family is in fact the source for all morality in human relations, in the society and in the State. It is no exaggeration to say that from olden times each individual was recognized as a component member of the house or family, but that he was not recognized as an independent existence. The house or family is a community-body which conducts the mutually interdependent and collective life on the basis of morality in human relations and consanguineous love. The family is bound by close and indivisible consanguineous and organic relations and treads a life-path of sacrifice and service.

Surely, it is not too much to say that the principles of community-first, altruism, morality in human relations, duty-first, and service, have found an ideal and typical manifestation in our family system. And everybody knows that this "family system" is the norm and standard gauging all relations of society and the State in our country; that the society of our country is a family-society; that our people is a family-people, and that our State is a family-State.

Only Found in East

From what has been said, it must have become clear that true solidaristic thought cannot be discovered in Europe and America, but that it must by all means be sought in the East. We have thereby ascertained that the kind of continentalism, that is, continental solidarism, as advocated in Europe and America cannot be real continentalism, but only spurious and camouflaged continentalism.

It has become clear that true continentalism can find its manifestation only in the world of our Eastern culture. Thus, the question as to whether it would be appropriate to the present age to apply the traditional solidaristic thought, such as has existed in the East from olden times, to continentalism and make it the guiding principle of our Greater East Asianism, becomes the next problem to be considered.

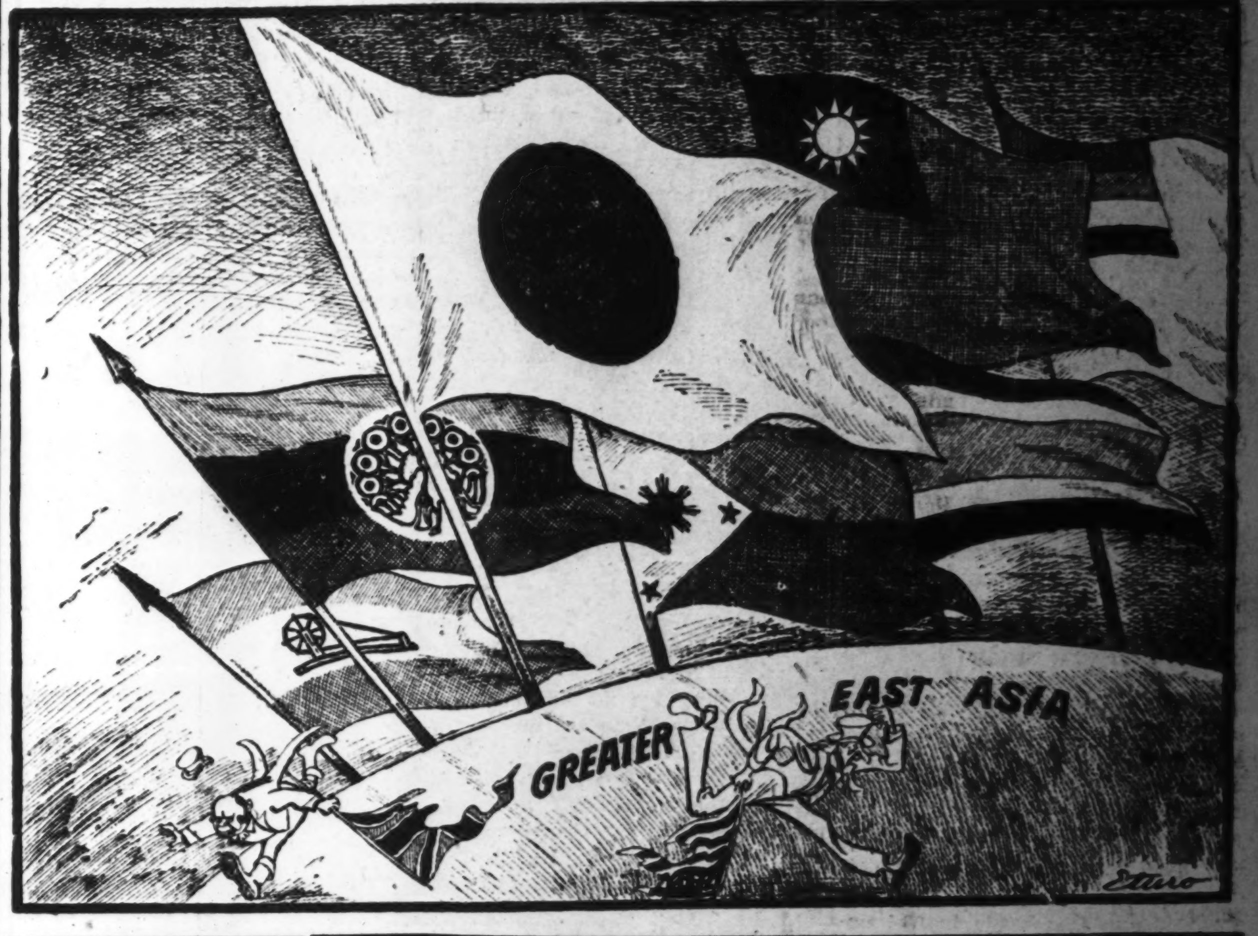
The new soldiarism of the East in the first place, seeks to establish between the society as a whole and the individuals, families, and groups forming its parts an organic relationship in which the whole is the individual and the individual is the whole. It shall not be confined simply to the existence of a relation of mutual interdependence and community of interests between the whole and all its parts, but the whole shall represent all parts, and all parts shall unite in the whole, and the two shall enter into a mysterious and most singular relationship in which the whole is the individual and the individual is the whole. Only when that stage is reached, will the consummation of a perfectly smooth and flawless, incorporate relationship between the total and the parts become possible.

Such must be the nature of the new solidaristic principle which shall form the guiding principle of the Greater East Asianism to come. Thus it goes without saying that it shall be a solidaristic principle, entirely new and original, altogether unprecedented. This new solidaristic principle shall not have as its gauge and standard simply a principle of international justice as advocated before. Its highest norm shall be a spirit of international morality synthesizing the idea of rational, objective, formalistic justice and impartiality with the function of sentimental, subjective, essential sincerity.

This new solidarism shall not confine itself to recognizing simply the relations of mutual interdependence and mutual aid between the whole and all parts and among the parts themselves. It shall establish between the whole and all parts and among the parts themselves an organic relation of incorporate equality in which the whole is the individual and the individual is the whole. Between the whole and all parts and among the parts themselves, a true community of interests and a perfectly smooth and flawless incorporate oneness shall be recognized, and a blissful state shall be reached in which self and other are truly one and the whole and the individual are non-dualistic.

The great ideal of Hakko-Ichiu emanating from the august spirit of our Empire's foundation, the great course of our national policy to give each country in the world its place under the sun, and the noble aspiration to let everybody live in peace, are now about to be realized along with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

On to Victory!



Round-Up of Japanese Editorials

By Our Political Commentator

Many of the editorials appearing in the principal newspapers of Tokyo during the period from October 21 to 25 treated of the Provisional Government of Free India, which was established on October 21.

It was to be expected that many editorials published by the newspapers during the period dealt with the 83rd Extraordinary Diet Session which was opened on October 25 and touched on the question of strengthening the internal structure which was the principal matter to receive the attention of the Diet.

With regard to the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India, the Asahi said that it was a matter for congratulation that the Provisional Government was going to forge ahead toward the construction of Greater East Asia hand in hand with Burma and the Philippines which had already become independent. It took occasion to point out that there are two activities going on in India; one, the British oppression of the independence movement and British preoccupation with the exploitation of India; and the other, the exertion by the Indian people of efforts to achieve independence with the assistance of Japan. The paper stressed that there is a great need for the Provisional Government to concentrate on influencing the trend of things within India, especially on relief of the people affected by the Indian famine.

Great Future Seen

The Tokyo Shimbun hoped great things of the future of the Indian independence movement, remembering the record of activities of Subhas Chandra Bose, the Head of the Provisional Government, and pointed out that a real fight is ahead of the Provisional Government.

The Mainichi, citing the American declaration of independence, said that it now is the turn of India to win independence in the same manner that America achieved its independence. It concluded by expressing the belief that India can hope to realize its independence only when it is under the direction of men like Mr. Bose.

All these editorials about the Provisional Government of Free India are notable for the facts that they are in strong support of the Provisional Government and that each of them gives the right sort of advice to the Provisional Government. They may be cited as proof of the fact that the Japanese people generally have warm sympathy with the independence movement and are ready to give it every support.

In this connection the Mainichi published an editorial about the Co-Prosperity Sphere entitled "Burma Operations," in which the writer, with reference to the fact that the Anglo-American camp is spreading propaganda reports about its intention of retaking Burma, said that it is for the Imperial Forces to smash the plans of the enemy by using the judgment peculiar to them. The writer told America and Britain that Burma as it is dreamt of by them has ceased to exist on earth and that it is time they were getting ready to prepare for events which will be of far more immediate concern to them than Burma. The writer's warning to the Anglo-American camp was one which it could not afford to ignore.

Among the editorials that treated of the Tripartite Moscow Conference was one entitled "Second Front and British and American intentions" published by the Tokyo Shimbun. It was revealed in this article how America, while evading the responsibility of establishing the second front, is plotting to have the Soviet Union concentrate on the war with Germany, and how Britain, while confessing to its lack of conviction on the question of a second front, is trying to get America to agree to taking the initiative in an attack on the "fortress of Europe.".

The Yomiuri-Hochi, in an editorial called "America and Britain in a Corner "pointed out that America and Britain have become aware that it is impossible to make the Moscow Conference achieve results by the pursuit of their customary policy of deception. The conclusion arrived at by the paper was that the conference will end by disclosing to the world the military impotency of America and Britain and by weakening the ties which are linking these countries to the Soviet Union. Both articles bared the true intentions of America and Britain in the Tripartite Conference.

The Tokyo Shimbun, in an editorial entitled "The War Situation and Its Present Stage," surveyed the war situation in the South Pacific and in Italy, and pointed out that the fundamental revision of the strategic paper plans of Roosevelt and Churchill is necessitated by the development of a situation where America and Britain are asked by the Soviet Union to make sacrifices in proportion to those made by it. The paper said that the increase which has been revealed in the toll taken of the American forces, in the North African campaign will be a circumstance that will not make it surprising if the illness with which Roosevelt is laid up turns out to be something more than a mere bodily disease.

Points Out Folly

The same paper in an editorial called "America Fawning Upon Chungking," pointed out the folly of America in exerting efforts to get results from Chungking as the advance guard of the anti-Axis forces in the war against Japan. It expressed its conviction that Chungking will not be so foolish as to be satisfied with the proposal to abolish the anti-Chinese Immigration Law in America, which is little better than an accommodation bill.

The Mainichi in an editorial called "Behind the Guns in America," examined the situation in America in the light of the proposal to increase taxation by $10,500,000,000 and the various labor disputes going on in America, including the coal and railway strikes and came to the conclusion that things in America are getting into a state which will preclude the dictatorial tyranny of Roosevelt being tolerated indefinitely. The paper considered this state of affairs in America important as showing the direction in which events in American political circles are moving.

The Nippon Sangyo Keizai, in an editorial entitled "Worries and Inconsistencies of Chungking in Resistance," pointed out the inconsistency of the policy of Chungking in increasing popular welfare and resisting Japan.

The paper pointed out that although the war of resistance has ceased to have any meaning by the operation of the new policy toward China, Chungking is repeating the criminal mistake of sacrificing the people under its jurisdiction in the name of autonomous resistance.

Fruits of Wisdom

Modesty once extinguished knows not how to return.—Seneca.

* * *

An apt quotation is as good as an original remark.—Proverb.

REPRESENTATIVE PORTS OF INDIA INVESTIGATED

Trade Activities Slacken Due To War

(From the Kokusai Graph)

Aside from Canada, British possessions are slung within the circumference of the Indian Ocean whose bordering countries are dominated by British power and influence. So much so is this true that it is often called the "Empire of the Indian Ocean."

Simultaneous with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia an important adjunct of that "Empire" crumbled with the participation of Thailand with the Axis countries, the conquest of Malai, the mopping-up of Burma and the Netherlands Indies and the occupation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Britain had enough disasters at the very outset of the war.

Conditions for the "Empire of the Indian Ocean" are now bordering on peril with the independence of Burma, the dynamic advance of the Japanese Army along the Burma-India border and the challenging stand made by Subhas Chandra Bose and his Indian National Army.

In length and breadth the Indian Ocean occupies an area of 77,270,000 square kilometers and sprawls over 24.1 per cent of the total ocean surface of the globe.

The center of the maritime trade of the Indian Ocean is needless to say India whose ports are shouldering the important function of being the gateways to the Indian Ocean. During the years 1937-38, or before the outbreak of the current War, a total of 4,166 vessels, including steamers and sailing vessels, entered the various ports of India while outgoing vessels numbered 4,359 carrying out cargo totaling 10,878,700 tons. Salient among the many ports of India in that maritime trade are Bombay and Karachi which both saw more than 1,100 vessels going in and out of its harbors during that period.

Needless to point out the ships sailing the Union Jack numbered the overwhelming majority, totaling in all 2,295 during the 1937-38 period. Japanese vessels during the same period numbered but 165 with a cargo of 632,200 tons. However, this compares favorably with the United States which had but 57 vessels going out of Indian ports with cargoes of 278,500 tons. Thus, aside from the British Empire's vessels entering and departing from Indian ports, Japanese vessels ranked second next only to Italian ships which had 27 more vessels than the Japanese during the same period.

When the maritime activity in the Indian Ocean shrank considerably even during the last World War as compared to the period before the outbreak, it is not difficult to surmise how sharply they have slackened this time before the advance of the Japanese Naval Forces.

Representative ports of India are Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, all of which boast of having the most modern harbor facilities. Calcutta, itself, as an industrial city in the center of the triangular belt, is India's number one metropolis. Although the port of Calcutta has a canal replete with wharfing facilities, vessels must go upstream for 130 kilometers up the Hooghly River which is a tributary of the Ganges.

It is said moreover that vessels of more than 10,000 tons have a difficult time traversing that distance. Another weak point is the fact that the use of the port could be checked easily by blocking the mouth of the river.

Bombay, on the other hand is the largest harbor on the west coast of India and is noted as a cotton exporting port. Railway lines from the interior all point to Bombay. The port has an enormous dry-dock and other wharfing facilities.